



Philippine Consulate General Osaka-Kobe

**A Seminar on
Japanese Civil Laws for Filipinos in Western Japan**

Welfare Services for Foreign Residents

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Medical Sciences

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The number of registered Filipino people in Japan

Bilang ng mga Pilipinong Nakarehistro sa Japan

- According to census data from 2011, the number of registered Filipinos in Japan was about 210,000. This indicates an upward trend.

Ayon sa talaan noong 2011, ang bilang ng mga Pilipinong nakarehistro sa Japan ay umabot sa 210,000.

Ito ay nangangahulugan ng pagtaas ng bilang.

- Spouse or child of Japanese or long term residents; including mother of Japanese Children (mostly single mothers).

Ang asawa o anak ng Hapon o long-term residents;

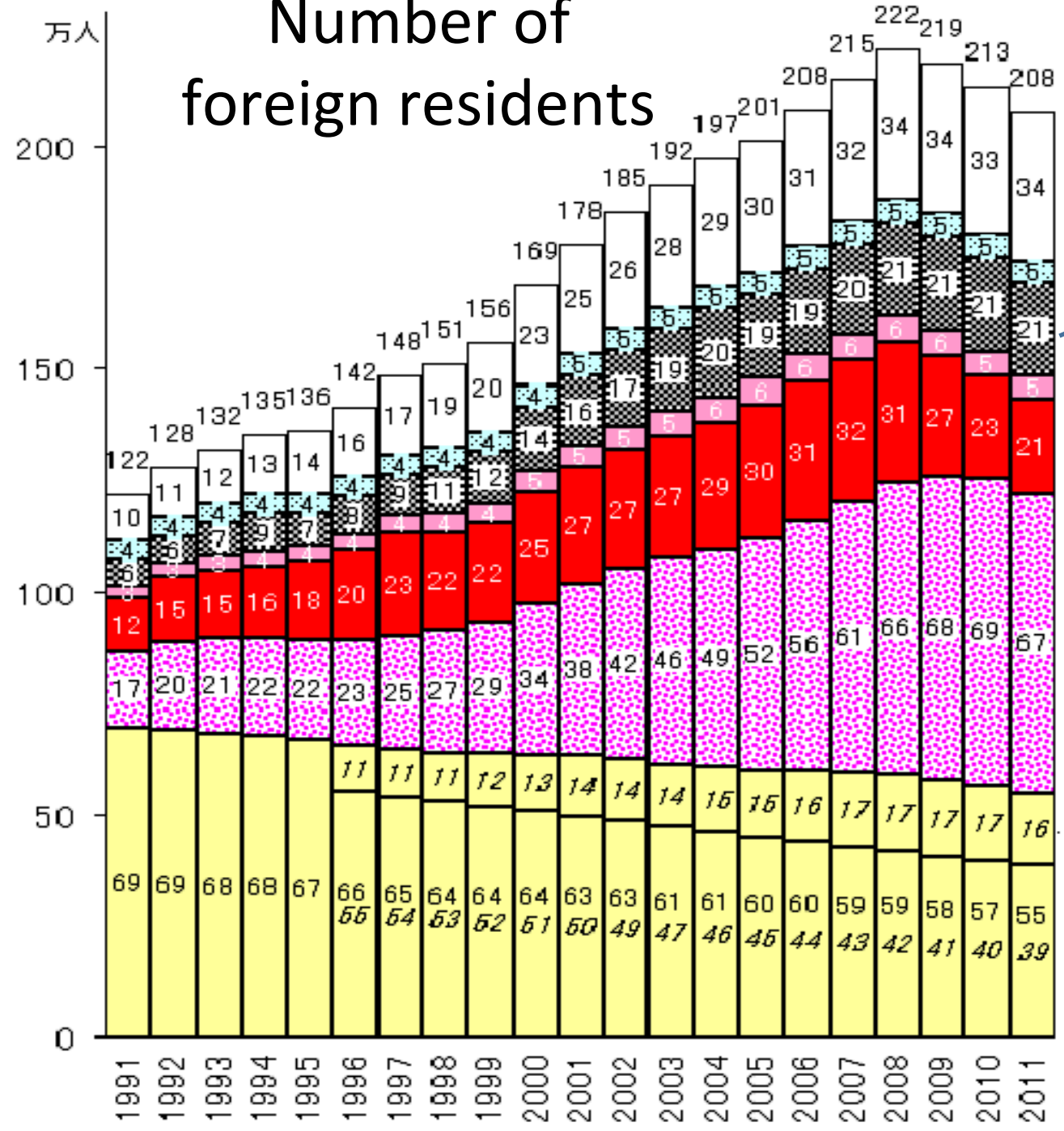
kasama ang ina ng mga anak ng Hapon (karamihan solong ina)

- However, this number is speculated to be larger, surpassing the one million mark due to many unlisted and illegal Filipino nationals.

Gayunman, ang bilang na nakasaad ay maaaring tataas pa, mahigit sa 1 million marka dahil sa mga Pilipinong hindi nakarehistro o illegal na naninirahan



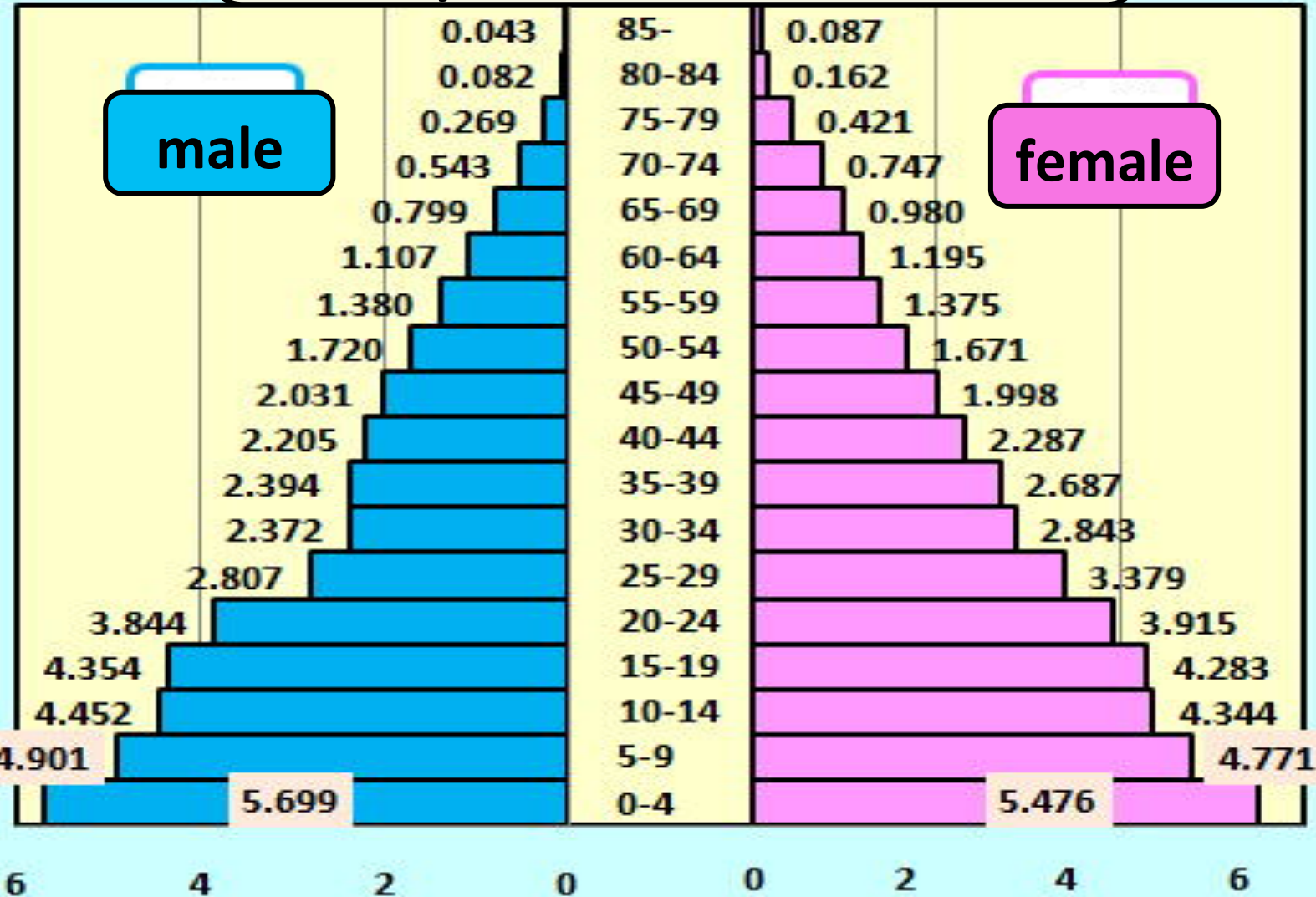
Number of foreign residents

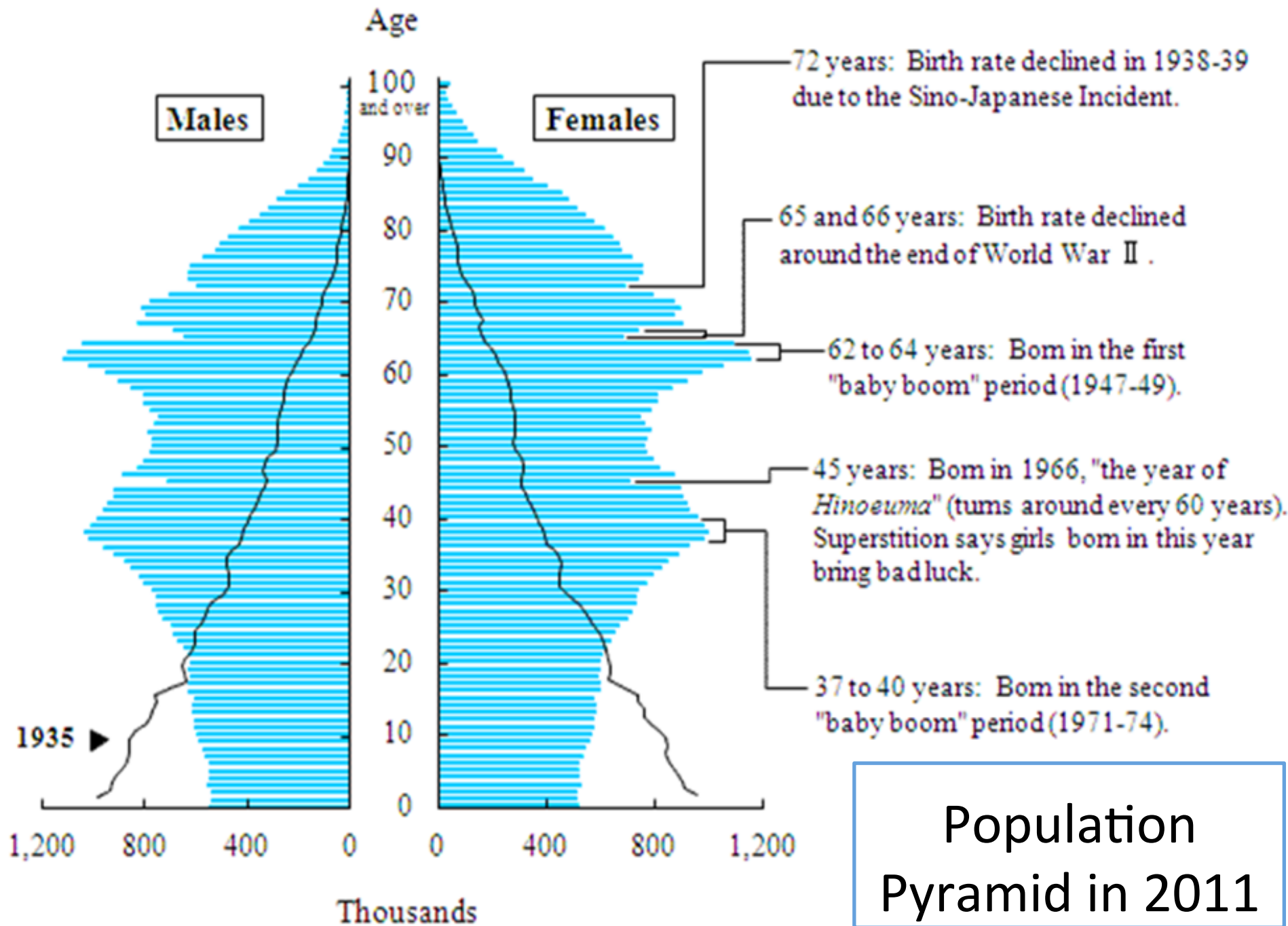


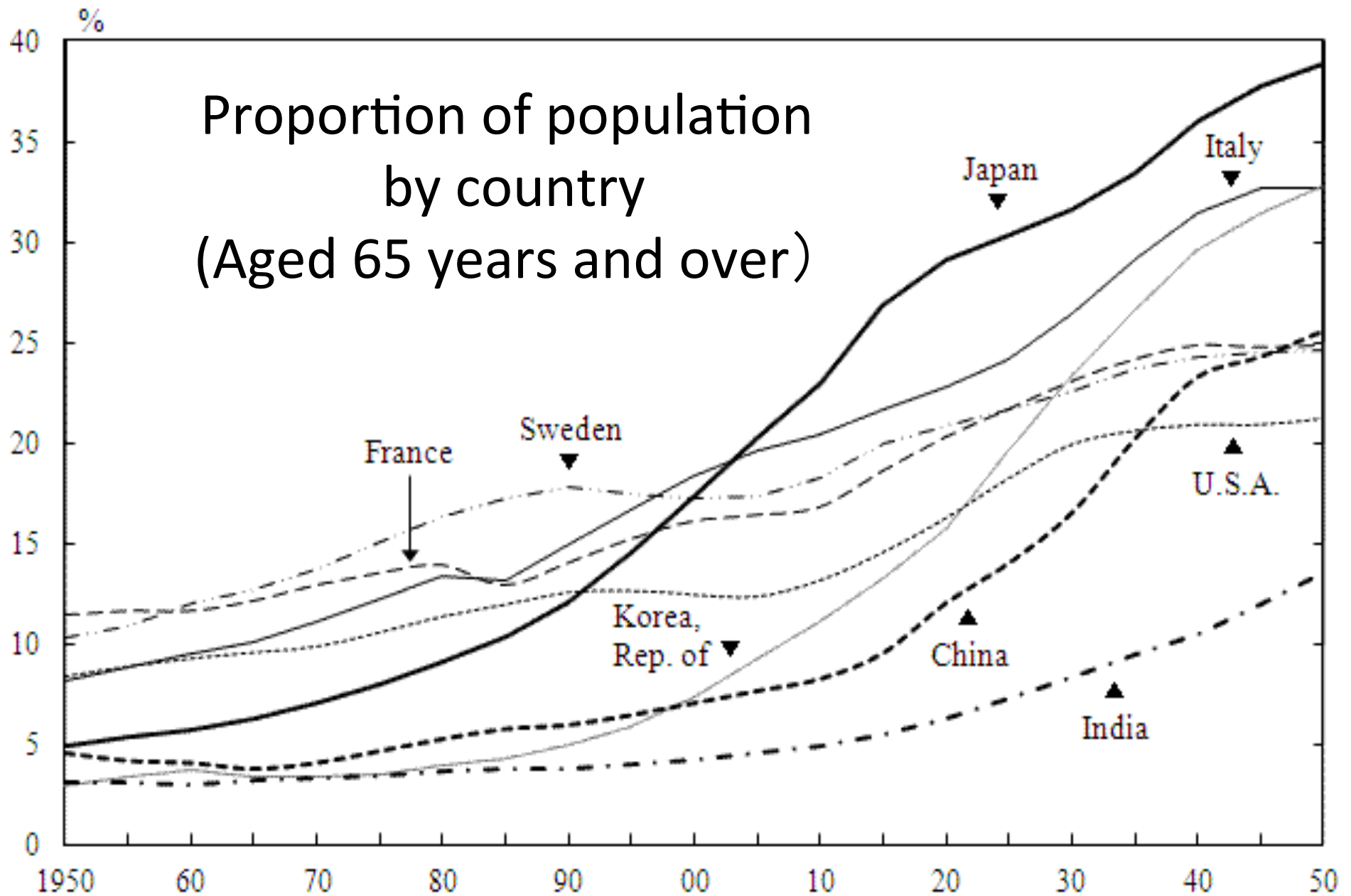
- Other
- U.S.
- Philippine
- Peru
- Brazil
- China
- Koreans

Ministry of Justice statistics of registered foreigners (*source*)

Population Pyramid in 1950







Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; United Nations.

Reproductive generation Japanese family

- **Household Size and Household Composition**

Japanese family's member became very small size.

- **Advanced maternal age**

Many Japanese women experience giving birth and parenting in 30s-40s.

- **Decreased fertility**

Many couples struggle with infertility and seek help to become pregnant.

- **Employment and motherhood**

The lack of acceptance for working mothers in Japanese society is still overwhelming



The number of registered Filipino people in Japan *Bilang ng mga Pilipinong Nakarehistro sa Japan*

- In addition, in line with the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement, since 2009, more than 300 Filipino candidates have been accepted for the positions of nurses and health care workers.



Bilang karagdagan, alinsunod sa Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement, mula 2009, mahigit 300 Pilipinong kandidato ang natanggap sa mga posisyon na nurse at health care workers.

- Some Filipinos already have a Level 2 qualification as home helpers and workers in the nursing field.



Karamihan sa mga Pilipino may Level 2 kwalipikasyon bilang katulong sa bahay at mga manggagagawa bilang nars.

The number of registered Filipino people in Japan

Bilang ng mga Pilipinong Nakarehistro sa Japan

- About 80% of Filipinos living in Japan are women; there are many people who are married to Japanese men.

Mahigit 80% ng mga Pilipinong naninirahan sa Japan ay mga babae; karamihan ay kasal sa Hapong lalaki.

- The Filipino living in Japan, need a place exchange of information such as on living , parenting and the job speaking in Tagalog.

Ang Pilipinong naninirahan sa Japan ay kailangan ng isang lugar kung saan maaaring makipagpalitan ng impormasyon tungkol sa kabuhayan, pagiging magulang at trabaho sa wikang Tagalog.



Majority of Filipino mothers in Japan

Karamihan sa mga Pilipinong ina sa Japan

- The number of Filipinos settled in Japan has been increasing.
Ang bilang ng mga Pilipinong babae na naninirahan sa Japan ay tumataas.

- But Majority of Filipino mothers of Japanese-Filipino children have worked for around ten to twenty years or more in nightclubs and snack bars without any personal skills any opportunity to develop skills.

Ngunit, karamihan sa mga Pilipinong ina ng mga batang Japanese-Filipino ay nagtrabaho mahigit sa 10-20 taon o mahigit sa nightclubs at snack bars ng walang personal na kakayahan at oportunidad na maitaguyod ang sariling kakayahan.

- The lack of such skills and opportunities causes further difficulty in their finding decent jobs.

Ang kakulangan sa sariling kakayahan at oportunidad ang lalong dahilan sa mahirap makahanap ng maayos at disenteng trabaho.



Serious problems

Mga Seryosong Problema

- Poor relationship with family members
Hindi magandang relasyon sa miyembro ng pamilya
- Divorce and poverty
Diborsyo at kahirapan
- School bullying
Pananakot sa eskwelahan
- Domestic violence
Karahasan sa tahanan.
- Isolation, anxiety, depression
Paghiwalay, pangamba, depresyon



ANYONE CAN BE A VICTIM !

KAHIT SINO AY MAAARING MAGING BIKTIMA !

- Victims can be of any age, sex, race, culture, religion, education, employment or marital status.
Ang biktima ay maaaring kahit anong edad, kasarian, lahi, kultura, relihiyon, edukasyon, trabaho or estado sa buhay.



- Although both men and women can be abused, most victims are women.
Bagaman parehong lalaki at babae ay maaaring maabuso, karamihang biktima ay mga babae.
- Children in homes where there is domestic violence are more likely to be abused and/or neglected.
Ang mga bata na kung saan sila ay nakakaranas ng karahasan sa loob ng tahanan ay higit na maaaring maabuso at/o mabalewala.
- Most children in these homes know about the violence. Even if a child is not physically harmed, they may have emotional and behavior problems.
Karamihan sa mga batang ito na nasa tahanan ay alam ang mga pangyayari ng karahasan. Kahit ang batang hindi inabuso pisikal, sila ay maaaring magkaron ng mga problema sa emosyonal at pag-uugali.

ANYONE CAN BE A ABUSERS!

KAHIT SINO AY MAAARING MAGING ABUSADO

- They may appear friendly and loving to their partner and family.

Sila ay maaaring mag-anyong palakaibigan at mapagmahal sa kanilang kabiyak at pamilya.

- Abuse is not an accident. It does not happen because someone was stressed-out, drinking, or using drugs.

Ang abuso ay hindi isang aksidente. Ito ay hindi nangyayari dahil ang isang tao ay sobrang stress, umiinom, o gumagamit ng droga.



- Abuse is an intentional act that one person uses in a relationship to control the other.

Ang abuso ay isang intensyonal na akto na kung saan ang isang tao ay gumagamit ng relasyon upang makontrol ang ibang tao.

- Abusers often have low self-esteem. They do not take responsibility for their actions. They may even blame the victim for causing the violence.

Ang abusado ay karaniwang may mababang pagpapahalaga sa sarili. Sila ay hindi tumatanggap ng responsibilidad sa kanilang mga aksyon. May pagkakataong sisihin ng abusado na kasalanan ng biktima ang kanyang pagiging marahas.



Adapted from
 Domestic Abuse Intervention Project
 206 West Fourth Street
 Duluth, MN 55806

Power and control

Kapangyarihan at Kontrol

- Domestic violence, sometimes called battering, relationship abuse, or intimate partner violence, is a pattern of behavior used to establish power and control over another person through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence.

Karahasan sa tahanan, kung minsan ay pananakit, abuso sa relasyon, o intimate partner violence.

- Domestic violence is a crime that can include physical abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, and sexual abuse. Batterers use threats, intimidation, isolation, and other behaviors to maintain power over their victims.

Ang domestic violence ay isang krimen gaya ng pag-abusong pisikal, emosyonal, economiya at sekswal. Ang batterers ay gumagamit ng pananakot.



HONEYMOON

Victims Response:

- sets up counseling for him
- drops legal proceedings
- agrees to return, stay or take him back
- forgives
- hopeful
- relieved
- happy

Abuser:

- apologizes
- promises won't happen again • tries to justify his behavior
- blames drugs or alcohol
- declares love • wants to be intimate • buys gifts • promises to get help • promises to go to church
- enlists family support • cries

Abuser:

- sensitive
- nitpicks • yelling
- withholds affection
- putdowns • threatens
- crazy making behavior
- destroys property
- accusations of unfaithfulness
- isolates her
- engaging her to argue

DENIAL

Abuser: verbally abuses

- & humiliates • slap • punch • kick
- choke • grab • forces sex • beats
- prevents her from calling police or leaving • harasses & abuses children • restrains • spits • stalks • use of weapons • objects thrown

TENSION BUILDING

Victims Response:

- attempts to calm
- tries to reason
- tries to satisfy with food
- agrees with
- avoidance
- withdraws
- compliant
- nurtures

ACUTE EXPLOSION

Victims Response:

- protects self any way • tries to reason & calm
- may or may not call police • leaves • fights back

Adapted from Lenore Walker
The Battered Woman, 1979

Stage 1 Tension Building

(Pamumuo ng Tensyon)

- The abuse becomes edgy and has minor explosions ,partner may become verbally abusive some hitting, slapping incidents may begins ,the victim begins to feel tense and afraid; is like walking on eggshells.

Ang inaabuso ay nagiging nerbiyoso at may mga mahihinang pagsabog, ang kapartner ay nagiging abusado sa salita, may mga pananakit, maaaring magsimula ang pananampal, ang biktima ay nakakaramdam ng pagkabahala at pagkatakot, na parang naglalakad sa ibabaw ng itlog.



Stage 2 Acute Explosion

(Matinding Pagsabog)

- All of the built up tension in stage 1 escalates into an explosion. The assault may be verbal and humiliating, attacking the victim's self esteem and self worth or it may be physical.

Ang lahat ng nabuong tensyon sa stage 1 ay dumadami hanggang sa sumabog.

Ang pagsalakay ay maaring berbal at nakakahiya, ang naaapektuhan ay ang

paggalang at pagpapahalaga

sa sarili at ito rin ay maaaring pisikal.



Stage 3 Honeymoon

(Pulo't gata)

- Following stage 2, the abuser often will exhibit loving and attentive behavior towards the victim in hopes of forgiveness.

Kasunod ng stage 2, ang nang-aabuso ay kadalasang nagpapakita ng pagmamahal at pagiging maasikaso sa biktima sa pag-asang siya'y mapapatawad.

- It is common for the victim to falsely believe the abuse is her fault as well.

Karaniwang ang biktima ay nagkakaroon ng maling paniniwala na siya ay may kasalanan din.



Influence on child

(Impluwensiya sa bata)

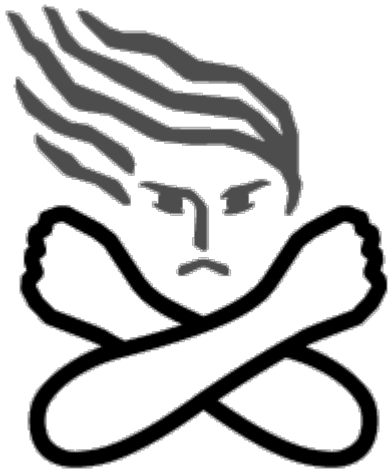
- These immediate reactions caused by stress the child lives with can be expressed in various ways such as crying, shouting, anxiety, sadness, nightmares, appetite disturbance, irritability, difficulty in school, etc..

Ang mabilis na reaksyong dulot ng stress sa buhay ng bata ay naipapakita sa ibat ibang paraan tulad ng pagsigaw, pag-iyak, pagkabalisa, pagiging malungkot, bangungot, walang gana sa pagkain, pagkamagagalitin, at nahihirapan sa eskuwelahan.

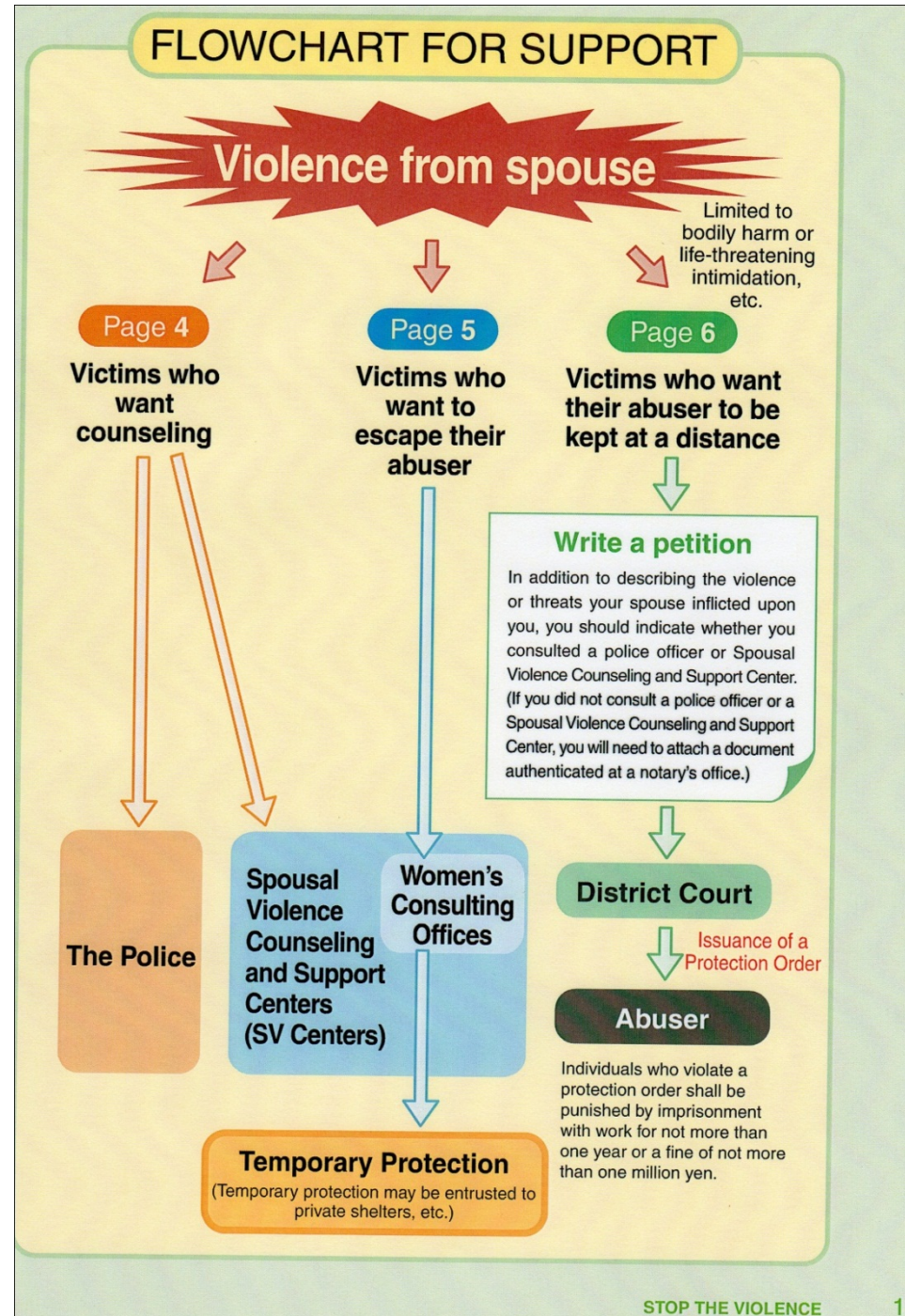
- Those children can suffer from effects for the long term. "e.g." depression moods, juvenile delinquency, dioder relationship. Ang epekto sa mga bata ay maaaring pangmatagalan hal., pagiging malungkutin, pagiging delinkuwent, magulong relasyon sa kapwa.



the guide line of Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office.



Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office



Counseling is offered by various institutions.
(Ang Pagpapayo ay ibinibigay ng iba't-ibang mga institusyon)

1. Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers

Pagpapayo sa mga biktima ng pang-aabuso ng asawa at mga sentro na nagbibigay ng tulong

- ❑ Consultation and introductions to organizations that provide counseling.

Pagkonsulta at pagpapakilala sa mga samahan na nagbibigay ng payo.

- ❑ Provision of information and other forms of support that will promote the self-reliance of victims.

Pagbibigay sa mga bitima ng mga impormasyon at iba't-ibang klase ng suporta para makapagtaguyod ng pagbabalik ng tiwala sa sarili.



Quoted from Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

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1. Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers

Pagpapayo sa mga biktima ng pang-aabuso ng asawa at mga sentro na nagbibigay ng tulong

- ❑ Provision of information pertaining to the use of the protection order system, and other forms of support.

Pagbibigay ng impormasyon tungkol sa paggamit ng maayos na sistema ng proteksyon at iba pang anyo ng pagsuporta

- ❑ Provision of information pertaining to the use of facilities where victims may live and receive protection, and other forms of support.

Pagbibigay ng impormasyon tungkol sa paggamit ng mga pasilidad na kung saan ang mga biktima ay maaaring mamuhay at makatanggap ng proteksyon at iba pang klase ng suporta, at iba pa.

etc.



Quoted from Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

Temporary Protection

(Pansamantalang Proteksyon)

- Private shelters are facilities run by private-sector organizations, where victims of violence can find emergency or temporary refuge.

Ang mga pribadong kanlungan o shelters ay mga pasilidad na pinapatakbo ng mga pribadong organisasyon, na kung saan ang mga biktima ng karahasan ay makakahanap ng pang emergency o pansamantalang kanlungan.

- Such shelters provide support for victims, such as accommodations, meals, etc., as well as various forms of counseling.

Ang mga nabanggit na kanlungan ay nagbibigay ng suporta para sa mga biktima tulad ng tirahan, pagkain, at iba pa at iba't ibang uri ng pagbibigay payo.



Quoted from Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

Applicable Welfare Systems

(Naangkop na mga Sistema para sa Welfare o Kapakanan)

Medical insurance system 1



- The type of medical insurance system differs according to occupation, region, etc. For examples, employees of private companies subscribe to health insurance, and ordinary citizens other than company employees subscribe to national health insurance.

Ang uri ng sistema ng medical insurance ay naiiba ayon sa trabaho, rehiyon, at iba pa. Halimbawa, ang empleyado ng mga pribadong kumpanya ay nagpalista sa health insurance at ang mga ordinaryong mamamayan na hindi empleyado ay nagpapalista sa national health insurance.

- Health insurance is available regardless of nationality and status of residence, but does not apply to illegal laborers.

Maaaring makakuha ng health insurance anuman ang nasyonalidad at status of residence , pero ito ay hindi maaari sa mga ilegal na manggagawa.

Quoted from Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

Applicable Welfare Systems

(Naangkop na mga Sistema para sa Welfare o Kapakanan)

Medical insurance system 2



- National health insurance is available to foreigners who are registered in the Basic Resident Registration System and are permitted to stay 3 months or longer. (Those permitted to stay in Japan less than 3 months under the statuses including "entertainer," "technical intern," "dependent" or "designated activities" but regarded as likely to stay more than 3 months based on various documentary evidence are eligible.)

Ang national health insurance ay maaaring makuha ng mga dayuhan na nakarehistro sa Basic Registration System at pinapayagang manirahan sa loob ng tatlong (3) buwan o higit pa. (Yung mga pinapayagang manirahan sa Japan ng mas mababa sa tatlong (3) buwan na may mga status na kasama na ang mga “entertainer”, “technical intern”, “dependent”, o “designated activities” pero naituturing katulad na maaaring manatili ng mahigit sa tatlong (3) buwan base sa iba’t-ibang mga dokumento ay maaaring payagan.)

Applicable Welfare Systems

(Naangkop na mga Sistema para sa Welfare o Kapakanan)

System concerning child benefits

(Sistema tungkol sa benepisyo ng bata)



- This includes childcare benefits paid to mothers or others who raise children living separately from their fathers, due for example to divorce of the parents. Depending on the system, the age of the eligible children may differ.

Kasama dito ang benepisyo para sa pangangalaga sa bata na ibinibigay sa mga nanay o sa ibang nagpapalaki ng kanilang mga anak na namumuhay ng hiwalay sa kanilang mga tatay. Depende sa sistema, ang edad ng mga batang karapat-dapat ay maaaring magkaiba.

- With regard to child benefits, if certain conditions are fulfilled, it is possible to suspend a payment of child benefit to spouses, and to make victims receive child benefits by submitting an application.

Tungkol sa mga benepisyo ng bata, kung may mga kondisyong napagkasunduan, maaaring mahinto ang pagbibigay ng benepisyo para sa mga bata at para matanggap ng mga asawang biktima ang benepisyo ng bata, magpasa lamang ng application.

Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

Applicable Welfare Systems

Public assistance system

(Sistema ng Pagtulong ng Publiko)



- This system provides necessary money and service in proportion to the level of poverty, including livelihood assistance, education assistance and medical assistance, to people who are reduced to poverty even if they utilize all of their assets and ability to work.

Ang sistemang ito ay nagbibigay ng perang kailangan at serbisyong nababagay sa antas ng kahirapan, kasama na ang tulong sa kabuhayan, tulong para sa edukasyon, at tulong para sa pagpapagamot.

- Although this legally applies only to Japanese citizens, protection for foreigners with a status of residence, such as permanent or long-term residents, who are legal residents of Japan and who do not have restrictions on activities is provided in accordance with the Public Assistance Act.

Kahit na ito ay legal na para lamang sa mga mamamayang hapones, ang proteksyon para sa mga dayuhan na may status of residence na tulad ng permanent o long-term, na siyang mga legal na residente ng Japan at mga walang paghihigpit sa mga gawain na alinsunod sa Public Assistance Act.

Quoted from Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

When Staying in Japan without a Valid Visa (*Kapag naninirahan sa Japan at walang valid visa*)



- If you could not apply for an extension of your period of stay in Japan, etc. Before the expiration date, your stay in Japan comes to be unlawful.

Kapag hindi makapag apply ng extension ng pananatili sa Japan, at iba pa bago mawalan ng bisa ito, magiging labag sa batas ang pananatili.

- In this case, you should proceed to your nearest Regional Immigration Bureau, etc. to take the necessary procedures for an official approval of your stay.

Sa ganitong pagkakataon, dapat pumunta sa pinakamalapit na Regional Immigration Bureau, at iba pa para gawin ang mga kinakailangang pamamaraan para opisyal na maaprubahan ang pananatili sa Japan.

- If you do not do so, your stay will remain unlawful (illegal residence) and you will no longer be able to use a variety of advantageous systems in Japan. Please be sure to follow the proper procedures at your nearest Regional Immigration Bureau, etc.

Kapag hindi nagawa ang mga ito, ang iyong pananatili ay magiging labag sa batas (illegal residence) at hind ka na maaaring makinabang sa mga magagaling na sistema sa Japan. Siguraduhin lamang na sumunod sa mga tamang pamamaraan sa pinakamalapit na Regional Immigration Bureau, at iba pa.

Quoted from Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

For more details, please contact this URL.

- <http://www.gender.go.jp/e-vaw/siensya/08.html>
- <http://www.gender.go.jp/e-vaw/book/02.html>
- <http://www2.ofix.or.jp/english/pdf/2-2.pdf>

